

Abstract 483

TITLE: Condom Use Among American Adolescents Intercepted by a Street Outreach Intervention in High-Risk Drug Procurement Zones

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BACKGROUND/OBJECTIVES: The Street Outreach to Drug Abusers–Community AIDS Project (SODA-CAP) implemented and evaluated an HIV prevention intervention aimed at current drug users. Program objectives were to increase condom use with main and other sex partners and facilitate entry into drug treatment programs.

METHODS: Ethnographic methods were used to identify drug procurement zones, crack houses and open-air drug markets, in Birmingham, Alabama. The intervention was delivered to contacts intercepted by the outreach team. The intervention was developed using social cognitive theory and the transtheoretical model of change. The outreach team assessed individual's stage of change for condom use with main and other sex partners and they were given stage-appropriate role-model stories. Program effects were evaluated using a quasi-experimental design with a repeated, cross-sectional sampling method in which community surveys were administered at baseline, 12 and 22 months.

RESULTS: A total of 321 adolescents (defined as age 21 and younger) and 1736 adults were intercepted during three waves of data collection. Some adolescents contacted in the drug procurement zones were as young as 15. Adults had used alcohol (53%), marijuana (21%), and crack/cocaine (11%) while adolescents had used alcohol (38%), marijuana (34%), and crack/cocaine (3%) in the last 30 days. Multivariate logistic regression models were developed for: (1) condom use with main and (2) condom use with other partners outcomes. Exposure to the street outreach intervention (OR = 1.73), age 21 or below (OR = 2.05), higher self-efficacy scores (OR = 1.36) and male gender (OR = 1.82) were significant predictors for condom use with other sex partners. Whereas age below 21 (OR = 3.22) was a significant predictor of condom use with main partner in the bivariate screen of independent variables, this variable was not significant in the final multivariate model. Higher self-efficacy scores (OR = 1.74), higher perceived benefits of condom use (OR = 1.2) and being in a relationship with main partner for less than 1 year (OR = 2.69) were significant predictors for condom use with main partner in the model. In two multivariate logistic regression models with adolescents only, higher self-efficacy scores (OR = 1.56) was the only significant predictor of condom use with other sex partners whereas higher self-efficacy scores (OR = 1.68), higher perceived benefits of condom use with main partner (OR = 1.15), and being in the relationship with main partner for less than 1 year (OR = 2.28) were significant predictors of condom use.

CONCLUSIONS: HIV street outreach teams that target drug procurement zones will encounter adolescent drug users. Whereas we found that adolescents were more likely than adults to use condoms with sex partners other than main partner, this distinction was not seen in condom use with main partners. Because self-efficacy and perceived benefits of condom use were predictive in every final model, those aspects of street outreach that facilitate these two of change should be emphasized.

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